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JULY, 1914

The Playground

To Promote Play and
Public Recreation

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Hartford, Connecticut

EVEN THE TINIEST ARE SAFE IN THESE SWINGS

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The Playground

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PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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of the Association for the ensuing year

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
In Memoriam, Jacob A. Riis.....	129
The Eighth Annual Meeting.....	130
Legal Forms in Donating Playgrounds.....	131
Community Music	140
Field Day in New Paltz in 1913, by <i>Annie L. D. Swan</i>	143
An Effective Campaign Document.....	146
Municipal Baseball and Soccer Associations.....	150
Plans for a Neighborhood Center.....	155
Civic Secretaryship Conference.....	158
The Pageant of Social Center 63.....	158
May Festivals in California.....	159
School for Scout Masters.....	159

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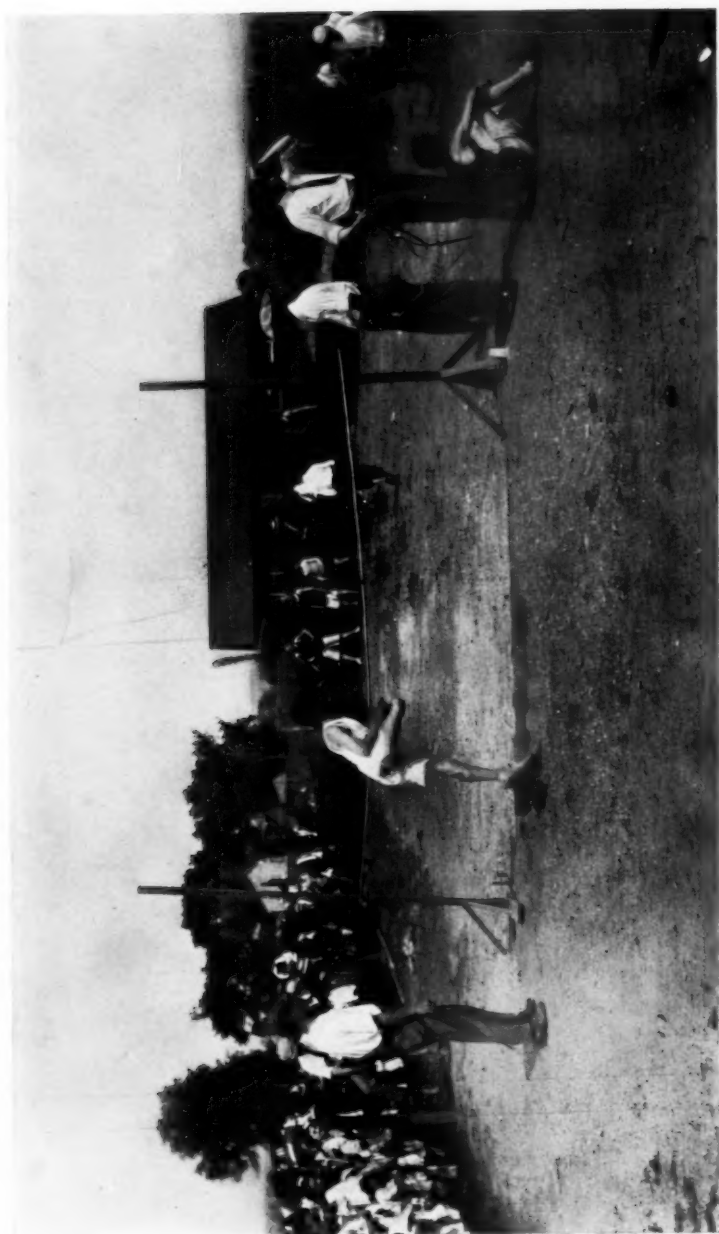
Winnabago County, Illinois

THE HURDLE RACES
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Winnabago County, Illinois

RACES AT THE ANNUAL PLAY FESTIVAL



Winnebago County, Illinois

SPORTS AT THE ANNUAL PLAY FESTIVAL



Winnebago County, Illinois

O, CROWNING JOY OF THE FESTIVAL!

In Memoriam



JACOB A. RIIS

Because Jacob Riis loved children as few men have done, and had a vision of what is necessary to wholesome happy childhood, he dared to attack conditions which seemed to most men impossible of change. Yet he lived to see many of these changes actually accomplished. He lived to see the city as having possibilities even for childhood.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America since its beginning rejoiced to have him as an honorary vice-president of the Association. Because of his vision and his love, millions of American children, living or yet unborn, will have reason to call him blessed. His life has given a precious heritage to the children of America.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Playground and Recreation Association of America was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, on Saturday, May 23, 1914, at 10 a. m. The following officers and directors were elected:

Honorary President, THEODORE ROOSEVELT

President, JOSEPH LEE

First Vice-President, HENRY P. DAVISON

Second Vice-President, WILLIAM KENT

Third Vice-President, ROBERT GARRETT

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THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

A motion to change the name of the Association to *Play and Recreation Association of America* was laid upon the table. Following the business meeting a luncheon was given in the hotel, at which the topic for discussion was—How Fundamental Is the Working Out of the Leisure Time Problem to the Future Civilization of Our Country? The speakers were Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education of New York State, Dr. Edward T. Devine, Director of the New York School of Philanthropy, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, President of the Camp Fire Girls of America, George Ellsworth Johnson, Professor of Play and Recreation, New York School of Philanthropy, and Joseph Lee, President of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. THE PLAYGROUND hopes to be able to publish these addresses later.

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

This Association frequently has requests for information from persons desiring to dedicate land or money for playground purposes as to what stipulations are necessary and advisable in such conveyances. In order to answer such letters it has been necessary for the Association to accumulate information regarding these conveyances. This material is now published in order to make it easily accessible for prospective donors. Most of those who have had experience agree that too strict regulations defeat their own ends inasmuch as frequently the character of the district changes and what has been a residential section is built up with high office buildings and the people of the city are not likely to congregate in that district during their play hours. Therefore a wise provision is made in many of the conveyances that the land may be disposed of when necessary in order that it may continue fulfilling its purpose as a playground and recreation center, provided that other land equal in value and adapted to this purpose shall be purchased. Almost all of these deeds of conveyance stipulate that the name of the playground shall be and always remain the one which they designate—often in memoriam of some friend or relative. Many playgrounds that are considered gifts to the city and have been used for many years as such have never been made over by a legal deed and the title to the land is retained by the donor. This is true of the

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

playground and recreation center in Sag Harbor, L. I., given by Mrs. Russell Sage.

Many gifts have been made with a very loose deed placing the ground in the hands of trustees "subject to such restrictions as the parties of the second part may from time to time determine" or "transferred to the city if deemed best" but legal advice seems to indicate that vague provisions may not hold if for any reason tested in the courts. On the other hand too strict regulations are unwise. Quite recently in Aberdeen, Washington, the city attorney asked a donor to re-frame a deed which gave to her heirs or assigns the privilege of deciding at the end of a ten-year term whether the city had carried out all the specifications fully and according to the exact wording of the contract, and which also gave the donor authority to name one member of the park board. The attorney held that the strict stipulations would make it too easy for unprincipled people to regain valuable land on a technicality and that while the present mayor might agree to appoint a designated person on a park board, he could not make promises for future mayors.

One of the most complete deeds of gift which we have seen is that by which William F. Hubbard and Chester R. Hubbard, of Wheeling, W. Va., gave a playground in memoriam of their father. The lawyers who drew up this deed feel it will stand any test which may arise. It provides that if at any time the land shall become unsuitable through a change in the character of the district or for any other good reason, the trustees are empowered to substitute for it other property "not inferior in value, convenience or fitness for said use."

Edward V. Hawkins and Margaret L. Hawkins, his wife, "for and in consideration of \$1.00 and the performance of the conditions and purposes hereinafter established" conveyed real estate to be used "only for playground and recreational purposes and not for ordinary academic school purposes." This deed also provides that no buying or selling shall be conducted on the grounds on Sunday and no public games or contests shall be maintained on Sunday "nor shall any intoxicating liquors be allowed or permitted to be sold thereon at any time." The letter offering the Emily Bill playground to Springfield, Mass., as a gift from Nathan D. Bill, while not a deed of gift, stipulates, "I particularly desire that it be open for simple and wholesome recreation on Sunday so far as public

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

sentiment may approve for I believe it to be much better for the people to be happily employed thus and under orderly supervision than to be idling on the streets."

The Hawkins playground was given to the school city of Connersville, the grantors reserve the privilege of erecting "such suitable memorial of its dedication to the aforesaid purposes as they may desire."

Mr. and Mrs. E. Walter Clark, of Philadelphia, gave certain playgrounds to the Playground Association of Philadelphia upon the "express condition that they shall be maintained wholly and entirely for a public playground or recreation center at all times thereafter forever."

The Mayo Athletic Field was given to Rochester, Minn., for the "playing of baseball and football, and any and all athletic games and exhibitions permitted under the laws of the State of Minnesota, whether an admission fee or price be charged, or whether the same be free to the public; and also for the holding of all legal public gatherings and assemblages; for any and all school fairs and exhibitions; for Chautauqua lectures, gatherings and assemblages; for any and all agricultural fairs and exhibitions; for all exhibitions and fairs of domestic animals, but no intoxicating liquors to be sold nor gambling allowed on said premises; for any and all school athletic work, games and exhibitions; for any and all educational and charitable purposes; for any and all purposes beneficial to said city of Rochester, and the residents thereof."

The premises are placed under the control of a Board of three members appointed by the Mayor for terms of six years, having the same power, rules, and regulations as the Board of Park Commissioners. "Said board for the purposes of improving said premises and keeping in repair whatever buildings and structures which now are, or which may hereafter be erected thereon, may in its discretion charge a reasonable rental for the use of said premises or any portion thereof, for any purposes where an admission charge is or charges are made, but no rental shall be charged for the use of said premises for any free public gathering, assemblage or exhibition, nor for any use of said premises for athletic work, games, exhibitions or fairs of any public school, nor for the use of said premises for any educational or charitable purpose, excepting to repair such damage as may be occasioned by such

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

use. The said city of Rochester shall annually at the beginning of each fiscal year, or as soon thereafter as convenient, appropriate such sum or sums of money as it deems necessary for the improvement of said premises, and for the erection or repair of any and all buildings and structures therefor for said year, and to carry out any and all purposes of this trust."

Irving T. Palmer Field was given to Winchester, Mass., by Mrs. Palmer as a memorial to her husband at a "town meeting" and accepted at that meeting.

The gift of a playground by Francis B. Reeves was made to the Johnson Reeves Playground Association of Bridgeton, N. J., incorporated for the purpose of receiving title and carrying out the object.

Mrs. Horatio Hathaway gave a playground to New Bedford, Mass., by an ordinary warranty deed preceded by a letter to the City Council expressing her wishes regarding the use to be made of the land. The Board of Aldermen accepted the gift "in accordance with the conditions named in the communication from Mrs. Hathaway." The preparation of the land was delayed for nearly three years so it seems that some stipulation regarding the time to be occupied in preparing and equipping playgrounds would have been wise. The deed of the gift of a playground to the Young Men's Christian Association of Westfield, New York, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Welsh, provides that if the playground is not accepted and used by the Y. M. C. A. as a playground, it shall go to the Village of Westfield for a public park. If not accepted within one year, it shall revert to the grantors.

Buder playground in St. Louis was given on condition that the land should "at all times be cared for, kept in condition, and maintained, operated, and conducted as such" by the City of St. Louis. "In the event the said premises shall not be named, used and maintained as aforesaid then the title thereto shall revert to the grantors or their heirs at law."

Other provisions found in conveyances of donated playgrounds are:

City to maintain the donated lot as a playground and also to set aside for playground purposes certain property already owned by the city and no longer needed as a reservoir ;

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

the donated property to revert to the donor if either or both properties cease to be used as a playground.

Park has been donated on condition that the adjacent streets and highways be developed.

Eight acres to be held in trust forever by city for a public playground and athletic field to be known as John T. Browning Playground and Athletic Field.

Land, apparatus and shelter house given to Borough of Naugatuck on condition that the playground be kept in good condition as to grass, walks, shrubs, apparatus.

The land shall be used solely for a playground and there shall be no buildings erected there.

A tract of land for children's playground and park. The city shall have no right according to the deed to sell any of the land or to use it for any purpose other than a children's playground except that meetings under the auspices of law-abiding political and religious organizations may be held there.

Given on condition that it be put in the hands of the Park Commissioners and that the town keep it up for the purpose for which it is given.

A gift of land on condition that the Welfare Association maintain it as a park and playground.

A tract of land is given to the city on condition that it be used as a municipal playground and for no other purpose.

Twenty city lots given to city for use as playground for children. City required to spend \$500 in 1910 and the same amount in 1911 on improvements.

Land valued at \$344,000 not to be used for any purpose other than a seaside recreation place.

Two tracts of land of one acre each given to the Special Park Commission for park and playground purposes on condition that permission be given to erect a statue of a deceased member of the Company making the gift.

Land for playground purposes. However, the property donated need not be used unless the authorities see fit, but may be sold and some other property bought with the money it brings. The playground chosen must bear the name of the donor.

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

Three acres given with the stipulation that the grounds are to be kept *exclusively for children* and are not to be open on Sunday.

Two and four-tenths acres given on condition that the city improve for playground purposes without molesting the trees. The land is a court between lots platted by the donors where they intend to build sanitary homes for working men.

The deed of trust of the Blanche Burpee Public Playground in Doylestown, Pa., one of the most complete and detailed of such deeds, provides that the ground shall be for the children and youth of Doylestown and "only such games and recreation shall be permitted upon such premises as are moral, wholesome and lawful, and shall be participated in only by persons under such ages as the trustees may prescribe, except in case of attending nurses, guardians, caretakers, and parents accompanying children." "No intoxicated person or intoxicating liquors shall be permitted upon or used upon the premises." "A reasonable part may be set aside to be used for athletic exercises by the children attending upon the high or other schools, provided that no professional games or exercises shall be played upon the grounds." The trustees may place the premises under the management of any association of parents and citizens for one year at a time subject to renewal or to termination upon the violation of any rules or regulations prescribed. The trustees may permit improvements and beautifying of the premises provided such improvements are received as a permanent gift not subject to be reclaimed or removed from the premises by the donors. There shall be no distinction of color, sex, religious, political, or other beliefs. The board of trustees for this playground is nine, at least four of whom are to be women. Any vacancy is filled during the lifetime of the grantor by him. In case of his death or inability, the vacancy is to be filled by majority vote of the remaining trustees. "No vacancy shall remain unfilled for a greater length of time than three months after which period has elapsed upon application with due proof made by any citizen of said town to the Orphan's Court of the County, it is authorized and requested to appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy." If any of these conditions are violated the premises revert to the grantor or his heirs.

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

THIS DEED, made this 30th day of March, 1914, between William P. Hubbard and Chester R. Hubbard, of Wheeling, West Virginia, parties of the first part, and George R. E. Gilchrist, George A. Laughlin, George W. Lutz, George O. Nagle and William F. Stifel, of the same place, and their survivors and successors in the trust hereby created, all of whom are hereinafter designated as Trustees, parties of the second part:

WITNESSETH THAT WHEREAS the parties of the first part have acquired a parcel of land, which,

IN MEMORY OF CHESTER D. HUBBARD,

their father, they desire shall be used always for playground and recreation purposes, under appropriate restrictions and subject to reversion only in case such use shall cease, as hereinafter set forth:

NOW THEREFORE the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the premises and of the trusts hereinafter set forth, do grant unto the said Trustees, with covenant of special warranty, and upon the conditions and subject to the trusts hereinafter set forth, the said parcel of land, that is to say:

DESCRIPTION.

The said grant is upon the following trusts, conditions and stipulations:

1. That said Trustees shall hold, maintain, manage and use said property and every part thereof as and for a playground and recreation centre at all times hereafter, subject to the provisions of this deed and to such regulations not inconsistent herewith as may from time to time be made by said Trustees; and three of said Trustees may in all cases act with the same authority and effect as the whole number of Trustees might act.

2. Said Trustees may from time to time and for such periods as to them may see fit permit the Wheeling Playground Association, the city of Wheeling, or any other association or corporation legally empowered so to do, to occupy, maintain, use and manage the said property for the purposes and subject to the provisions and regulations aforesaid, but upon the condition that the said property shall be properly equipped, operated, supervised and cared for as a public playground and recreation centre, and that for such purposes there shall be expended every year as much money as in the judgment of the Trustees may be adequate for such purposes.

3. The circuit court of Ohio county or such court as may succeed to or have its equitable jurisdiction shall, in the exercise of its equitable or visitatorial powers, have control of the administration of the trust hereby created. The said Trustees, as long as the said property remains in their hands, shall in the month of January in each year file in such court a report of such administration for the preceding calendar year. If any Trustee shall die, remove his residence from the county of Ohio, or refuse to act, he shall thereby cease to be such Trustee, and the said court may

LEGAL FORMS IN DONATING PLAYGROUNDS

appoint another in his stead, who shall have the same powers and duties. Any such appointment may be made upon application and nomination by one or more of the remaining Trustees or in default of such application and nomination within six months after such vacancy shall occur, upon application and nomination by one or more citizens of Ohio county, but in any case only after reasonable notice to each of such remaining Trustees of such application and of such nomination.

4. The said Trustees or their grantees may sell, exchange and dispose of the property taken or held by them under the provisions hereof, or any part thereof, if it shall at any time seem to them advisable to do so, but only upon the condition that other property not inferior in value, convenience or fitness for said uses shall be substituted for the property disposed of by them, and shall be effectually conveyed, dedicated and limited to like uses.

5. If the city of Wheeling or other corporation, public or private, legally empowered so to do, shall at any time agree to equip, maintain, operate, supervise and care for the property subject to this trust as a playground and recreation centre perpetually, and to make in each year such appropriation and expenditures for said ground and the improvements thereon as will be adequate to secure proper maintenance and operation of the same, the Trustees if satisfied of the ability and purpose of such corporation to carry out such agreement may in their uncontrolled discretion, convey the said property to such corporation for the purposes hereinbefore set forth, but subject to the reversion hereinafter provided and to such other terms and conditions, if any, as said Trustees may prescribe.

6. At any time either before or after said Trustees shall have conveyed the property subject to this trust to the city of Wheeling or other corporation, if and whenever such property shall cease to be used for a public playground or recreation centre, whether in consequence of condemnation or for any other reason, or if there shall be default in the performance of any of the conditions in this deed contained or of any of the terms and conditions which the Trustees may have prescribed, such property, together with all damages collected because of the condemnation of all or any part of such property, and together with all rights of action for damages in consequence of any condemnation or other occupancy of such property and with all other rights of action relating to said property, shall be conveyed by the Trustees, the city of Wheeling or other corporation, as the case may be, to the said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns; and in all other respects this grant shall become and be null and void and the trust hereby created and all uses thereunder of property hereby conveyed or held by substitution therefor shall thereby and thenceforth cease and determine; the parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns or any of them, may enter upon such property and the legal right and title to such property, damages and rights of action shall pass and revert absolutely and free of conditions to the parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns.

Provided always that said parties of the first part, their heirs and assigns, they or one or more of them, shall have reported to the court aforesaid that such use has ceased or such default has occurred, and provided

COMMUNITY MUSIC

that the said court shall not have entered of record within six months after the filing of such report its finding that such use has been resumed fully and in good faith and that any such default has been made good.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:

.....Seal

.....Seal

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF OHIO, TO-WIT:

I,, a notary public of, in and for said county, do certify that William P. Hubbard and Chester R. Hubbard, whose names are signed to the writing above, dated March 30, 1914, have this day acknowledged the same before me in my said county.

Given under my hand, this day of March, 1914.

My commission expires

.....
Notary Public as aforesaid

COMMUNITY MUSIC

A recent bulletin of the University of Wisconsin (Extension Division) announces that the university is ready to co-operate with any community in the State in strengthening its musical life. The university is led to this step by the conviction that the time has come for America as a nation to give more attention to the development of the art of the people. For many years a new nation is completely absorbed in supplying material needs. Now that struggle for food and shelter for the nation has been won. But in the specialization developed in this struggle, people have come to hesitate to express small musical gifts and to feel that only the specially trained should express themselves. Civic leaders have but faintly realized the immense social power of music. Besides the individual emotional and æsthetic enjoyment, there is in music a social or uniting force—so great in its effect, Mr. Arthur Farwell says—that people in the mass will listen to great works of music which as individuals they would find taxing and uninteresting. And all of these effects are intensified, exalted, when the group not only listens but participates. "There are but few social forces com-

COMMUNITY MUSIC

parable to the power of a large group of people singing a grand chorus."

Agencies for Encouraging Community Music

Through the home, the school, the church, specific music organizations, places of amusement, and even through the community itself, this tremendous vital force should be recognized and encouraged. This the University of Wisconsin wishes to assist.

Here and there through the country will be found beginnings that are inspiring for the future. At Conobie Lake Park a chorus of three hundred singers from Lowell and Lawrence, Massachusetts, and from Nashua and Manchester, New Hampshire, gives concerts, as does also the Litchfield County Choral Union, at Norfolk, Connecticut, including singers from Torrington, Litchfield, Norfolk and other nearby sections.

The church choir of St. John's Lutheran Church at Northfield, Minnesota, made up of college students and faculty members, makes a short concert tour in this country every year, and has recently returned from a tour of the Scandinavian countries.

Where They Now Have Community Music

Two of the best-known and most highly developed community choruses are those at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Lindsborg, Kansas. Everyone knows of the Bach festivals given yearly in the little steel and railroad town, to which come music lovers from many countries. At Lindsborg, Handel's *Messiah* is performed each year with a chorus of five hundred voices and an orchestra of forty pieces. The chorus has sung the *Messiah* eighty-seven times in the last thirty years.

The Edward McDowell Memorial Association Festival at Peterborough, New Hampshire, and the Forest Festival of the Bohemian Club, of San Francisco, are mentioned by the University Bulletin as examples of community musical enthusiasm inspired and finding expression under the leadership of visiting musicians. Mr. T. P. Giddings, supervisor of music in Minneapolis schools, also, while gaining little fame therefrom, perhaps did as much for the small city in which he spends his summers. To the court house yard, as there is no park, five thousand people came for an outdoor "sing." The city strung lights, a printing office donated the printing of the words of many old-fashioned songs. Three weeks later,

COMMUNITY MUSIC

solos and duets, accompanied by a piano on a wagon, since the village band was hardly equal to accompaniment, were added. Ten cents was charged as admission and the three hundred dollars cleared is to be used to buy a natural amphitheatre on a river bank near the city where community music may come into its own.

Outdoor "Sings"

Mr. Giddings has also tried park concerts with children's choruses in Minneapolis, as has been so successfully done in Rochester, New York. Two concerts were given. The words were printed on the programs and 15,000 people sang for an hour and a half.

Dr. Frank Damrosch, of New York City, admits anyone who cares to come to his preliminary classes. If the member is present at a fixed proportion of the meetings he is eligible for a second year class. The next year, he is eligible, still without examination, to the People's Choral Union.

In Kilbourn, Wisconsin, about twenty-five young men and high school students organized a band which in three years, through interest and faithfulness, has become one of the model bands of the State, influencing the whole musical life and standards of the community. Yet the band in the beginning was started to provide a club where one evening a week could be spent studying music and learning to play a wind instrument.

Chicago's Beginnings

Chicago has recently started an effort to bring music within the reach of all, according to Miss Dora Allen, writing in the *Survey* of March 28th. The Civic Music Association has been able to provide the best music at many concerts at popular prices. Concerts were given also at playgrounds and recreation centers by local organizations, with the result that a number of requests for conductors have come from the playgrounds. "In almost all towns and cities there are free public libraries. In a growing number there are institutes in which painting and sculpture are exhibited without charge," writes Miss Allen, "and do we not see, here and there the beginnings of a movement to present good music, either without charge, or at a cost so small as to place it within reach of all?"

The Music School Settlements which have done such remarkable work in New York and Boston are helping to bring music within the reach of all.

FIELD DAY IN NEW PALTZ IN 1913

For Democracy

Mr. Arthur Farwell deplors the tendency to make music aristocratic instead of democratic, in *Musical America*. We must build up a national musical life—not “confine ourselves to enjoying hot-house rarities with a friend or two.” “There is nothing praiseworthy in being deficient in a knowledge of Debussy and Ravel, but the American who should seek to rally his townsfellows about the standard of these composers would, as a musical leader, make a poor showing against the one who should give them something suited to their ideals and practical needs.” Too often the people of culture and means who help to provide music provide it only for themselves and their kind, but music should be for all, not charitable but a democratic right as a vital uplifting force. Municipal music can be developed everywhere and even now local amateur and professional organizations can begin to work for music of the people and by the people.

FIELD DAY IN NEW PALTZ IN 1913

ANNIE L. D. SWAN

Physical Director, State Normal School, New Paltz, New York

A Field Day and Play Picnic for all the rural schools in Ulster County, New York, has been held for eight years under the management of the State Normal School at New Paltz. The careful planning made at the beginning of this movement has served to make the routine of the day pass off smoothly year after year. Conditions change, however, and in order to make the program appeal to the boys and girls as much the eighth year as the first it has been necessary to make changes and to add attractions.

A New Appeal in a Parade

The attraction this year was a parade for all the schools. Many rural schools were visited several weeks before Field Day and when a parade was mentioned every child's smiling face gave a gratifying response. An elaborate parade was not expected as the schools averaged only fifty in attendance. The teachers kindly offered to do all they could to assist in the preparations. For the encouragement of others let me quote from one teacher whose modesty did

FIELD DAY IN NEW PALTZ IN 1913

not permit her to say what she might do but whose earnestness brought splendid results. Her pupils were proud to drive into New Paltz the morning of Field Day in their float drawn by four horses, escorted by boys on their wheels decorated with their school colors. This teacher's description of her preparations are worthy of repetition:

Every Child Helped in the Preparations

"In the decorating of our float the work was done by the children and even the smallest child did his share under my direction. We began to make preparations about two weeks before Field Day. This work was done in the classroom and is a splendid application of the instruction in handwork which the children receive during the year. The youngest child found much pleasure in making the little red and white strips which were drawn from the four sides of the float to a center pole giving much the appearance of a May pole. The flowers were made by the older pupils assisted by a little French girl who has been in this country but a short time. When such work was completed we gathered in the barn where our float was to be decorated. We had decided (and all the members of the school were urged to offer suggestions) to represent our country and our school. So in addition to the red, white and blue, the shields and eagles, our school colors (red and white) were brought into play. I believe this was the most interesting part of the work,—to see that float become quite wonderful and lovely, so frankly American and so truly up-to-date under the work of those many little hands, and the joy and pride which they felt when they left Friday evening was gratifying and inspiring. Saturday morning, bright and happy, each child dressed in white and wearing a school pennant came to the barn. 'Uncle Sam' and our 'American Indian' who were to guide the progress of the float were on horseback. The 'Goddess of Liberty' stood in the center of the float and by her side our little 'Suffragette' who gave a very modern and humorous effect to the whole. A float of this kind costs about twelve dollars. This year the children brought the money to me and all responded generously. Much more might have been collected if necessary. During the coming year I plan to have one or two entertainments for what we shall call 'The Field Day Fund.' My idea in doing this is to have the children supply even the money."

FIELD DAY IN NEW PALTZ IN 1913

This report comes from a school numbering only sixty pupils.

**Simple Representation
from Many
Schools**

In another hamlet where resources were limited, it so happened that the father of one of the pupils had previously made floats for parades in the city and he kindly offered his services for the sake of the children. Two floats brought the happy children from this school into New Paltz.

The simpler efforts made by other schools were fully as gratifying and could easily be carried out by any school. For instance there was a hay wagon with a large school pennant and school colors to decorate it. Another school, fifteen miles away, was conveyed in a covered wagon; in place of decorations, the children sang their school song. Still another group of children rode in an express wagon; the girls carried Japanese parasols and the boys carried Japanese lanterns suspended from long poles. From some villages the children came into New Paltz by trolley or by train; in this case they marched in a body carrying their school pennants or wearing their school colors.

The fraternities in the New Paltz Normal School and High School were represented in the parade by automobiles simply decorated with their fraternity colors. Wagons were provided for the Kindergarten and Primary grades of the Practice school while the boys and girls of the Grammar grades marched, carrying the emblems which each grade had chosen to represent it on this occasion.

The order of the parade was as follows:

- Mounted police
- Horse-back riders (boys and girls)
- Band
- Rural schools
- Camp Fire girls
- Boy Scouts
- Normal School
 - Practice School
 - Fraternities
 - Student body
- Village organizations
- Citizens

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Even the Weather Could Not Quench Their Ardor

The parade was scheduled to start at half-past one. Every one was prompt and at one o'clock the floats and automobiles were forming in line despite the threatening clouds which seemed to be competing with us to see which would be ready first. We were obliged to yield to Nature and every one took shelter in tents, homes, hotels or any available place to escape the heavy thunderstorm which completely disarranged our plans.

Every one was disappointed but not disheartened and immediately after the storm we could hear plans being made for another year. "We will have even a better parade next year" was the encouraging remark from all the pupils and teachers.

The hearty co-operation of the townspeople of New Paltz was a great encouragement to all the workers; money was willingly contributed by the business men to engage the services of the New Paltz Band for the day. American flags were in evidence throughout the town and a sign of "welcome" greeted our visitors.

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School Playgrounds and Recreation Centers in X—

WHY THEY SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY SCHOOL FUNDS INSTEAD OF PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY

BECAUSE—There is a genuine need in certain parts of X—

A study of four neighborhoods in this city two years ago showed that of 1,528 children outdoors after school 50% were doing nothing, 12% were working, 38% were playing.

In these neighborhoods 71% were in streets and alleys, 28% were in private yards and vacant lots, 1% were on public playgrounds.

Of the 178 acres land area in these neighborhoods less than 5% is private space available for play. There is 9 times as much ground

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covered with buildings and small interspaces, 7 times as much street and alley area, 5 times as much ground covered with front lawns, gardens and occupied yards, as private play space.

Over 39% of the population of X—— live in wards as densely populated as the wards containing the neighborhoods studied.

X——is no worse off than other large cities. Like them it should meet this inevitable need in city life.

BECAUSE—The school system cannot afford to omit this work. It helps stop a big educational leak.

X—— is spending over a million and a half dollars each year on maintaining its school system, not counting cost of new grounds and buildings.

Every child who finishes a seven-year course in our grade schools costs X—— about \$350. This includes maintenance and the pro rata share of the annual interest and sinking fund charges assignable to the grade schools.

Every bit of this is needed, but much of it is wasted because children after school hours and after school years form habits in their play time which waste much of their school training.

It is common business sense to invest one or two per cent of the annual maintenance budget to prevent a much larger waste.

BECAUSE—The experiment on private funds has shown that school property in X—— can be successfully used to meet the need.

Since January 1, 1914, the School Board has carried on some of this work as an experiment, largely on funds from private sources.

An experimental recreation center in one building has had an attendance in 22 weeks of 12,000 after 4 p. m. Children have used the building and grounds after school and adults in the evening.

Experimental spring playgrounds after school and on Saturdays have reached an average weekly attendance of over 5,000 children.

Arrangements are being made for seven or eight school playgrounds this summer for children not reached by park playgrounds. Attendance figured on this spring's experience will be 10,000 per week.

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BECAUSE—The work cannot be carried permanently by private funds.

The guarantee of funds for the experiment made by the X—Playground Association to the School Board ends September 1, 1914.

Character building through wholesome play and recreation is a public function and is being recognized as such by cities all over the country.

BECAUSE—The need in X— cannot be completely met by the Park playgrounds.

The Chairman of the Park Board says: "We are very glad to see the School Board conducting playgrounds on school property."

When a comprehensive recreation system is built up in X— it will include both school and park property, playgrounds, athletic fields, school recreation centers, special park recreation building and swimming pools.

The attempt to get the School Board to carry on its own budget school playgrounds and recreation centers is but one step in a program for a comprehensive recreation system for X—.

BECAUSE—While new facilities are needed in some schools the present and already planned facilities should also be used nearer the limit of their capacity.

Two years ago there were no children after school on four of the six playgrounds in or near the neighborhoods studied and less than 15 children on each of the other two.

The average daily attendance for each of the after school playgrounds in the experiment this spring has been fully 100.

\$20,000 per year put into the use of present and already planned facilities, based on costs and attendance in the experiment thus far, would reach a total attendance of 300,000 per year.

\$25,000 put into a gymnasium and auditorium would perhaps reach, with volunteer service of teachers after school, an attendance of about 12,000 per year. It would take 25 years for this larger sum to reach as many as would be reached by \$20,000 in one year. The benefits would be confined to one neighborhood instead of ten.

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This is not an argument against new facilities, but for the provision for the use of present and new facilities to nearer the limit of their capacity.

What other cities are spending annually on such work.

St. Louis—\$35,000 on 16 centers.

Milwaukee (School Board)—\$57,000 on 5 winter centers and 14 playgrounds, spring, summer and fall.

Los Angeles—\$61,654 on 6 year-round centers, 15 summer playgrounds and one summer camp.

Washington, D. C.—\$28,885 on 12 centers, only part running year-round.

Sioux City, Ia., a city of 50,000 population, voted this spring \$12,000 annually for playgrounds and recreation centers under the School Board.

What \$20,000 of the school budget would do in X—

Conduct 10 school playgrounds all day two and a half months in the summer.

Conduct 10 school playgrounds after school and on Saturdays two and a half months in the spring and two and a half months in the fall.

Conduct 5 indoor school recreation centers six nights per week for four and a half months, or 3 centers for 6 nights per week and 6 centers for 2 nights per week for the same length of time.

The distribution of the budget can be left to the good judgment of the School Board based on needs and facilities available in different neighborhoods.

What people think who have used the experimental school recreation center.

NOTE—A letter was sent to the adults, as well as to the parents of the children, who most frequently used the recreation center. They were told the work was an experiment and asked if they wished it continued another year. They were told to write frankly, since they would not be quoted if they did not wish it. Seven times as many favorable replies were received as there is space to quote here.

“By all means continue the work. It has afforded those who have attended a great deal of pleasure as well as benefit. It has

AN EFFECTIVE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT

given us a chance to see just what work the children are getting. The playground for the children has afforded them a place to enjoy themselves. When at home they are almost deprived of that pleasure, owing to the lack of room."

"Yes, think it best for the children. They get benefits from play, and keeps them off the street. As to the parents, I have attended most every Thursday night, also my wife takes much pleasure going. We not only need and enjoy the exercise, but we get acquainted with our neighbors, which I think is one of the best features. This makes parents, teachers and children closer to each other."

"Certainly it is my personal wish that the gymnasium work begun this winter should continue next winter. It is beneficial both for the matrons and the working girls. Some cases of the working girls in this recreation or play time is alone enough to convince one of the necessity of such a place, especially those who have not had the opportunity of the high school gymnasium work."

"I am heartily in favor of the playground work. While I have enjoyed the evening classes, my young son has received much benefit and good from the playground work, which has deepened his interest in the regular school work."

"I think it is a good plan because it gives us working boys a chance at the better things in life."

"I am pleased to say that I have spent quite a few pleasant evenings in the 'gym' and I sincerely hope that this fine entertainment will continue next season also. Inasmuch as I am a tax-paying citizen and have no children to take advantage of the school I feel that it is only just that my wife and I should get some good out of the school."

"By all means continue the work. It has solved the problem for me. How was I to keep the children interested in school work and disinterested in other forms of amusement which tend to draw them from school work, and yet furnish the necessary recreation they should have?"

"Would like very much to have the work continued for another year. The night classes afford a vast amount of pleasure and healthful exercise to those who have no other way of obtaining same."

Make X— a Good Place to Live In

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL AND SOCCER ASSOCIATIONS

St. Louis has found successful a Municipal Baseball Association and a Municipal Amateur Soccer League, the object being "to promote and protect the interests of amateur football (baseball) and in general to promote amateur sport." The baseball association recognizes two classes of leagues, those of players under eighteen years of age in Class B; those over eighteen in Class A. Any amateur baseball league or soccer team may become a member upon acceptance by the executive committee and a payment of twenty dollars, out of which all expenses are paid and the balance returned to the league or team at the end of the season.

Executive Committee

Each association has a central executive committee composed of five members, two not connected in any way with any league in the association, two members affiliated with a league, but not both from the same league, and a chairman appointed by the park commissioner.

Settling Disputes

Disputes between clubs of the same league must be decided by that league before an appeal can be made to the central executive committee. This appeal must be in writing accompanied by a deposit of five dollars. In case the decision of the league is upheld the team forfeits the five dollars; otherwise it is returned. Disputes between leagues or clubs of different leagues are settled by the central executive committee.

Some of the interesting by-laws of the baseball association are:

RESTRICTIONS AND PENALTIES

1. No club shall at any time have over fifteen players on its list.
2. No player shall be eligible to play in games under the jurisdiction of this Association, who shall have received a monetary consideration for playing baseball in an enclosed field, to which admission was charged, under the auspices of an organized league, except that such compensation was received prior to the first of the year of the current season.

Any player given a trial by a professional or semi-professional team, and released before June 15th, shall be eligible to play in games played under the jurisdiction of this Association.

3. No player shall receive a cash compensation for his services.
4. No player shall be eligible to play with another league team unless he has secured his release in writing from the manager of the team with whom he promised to play.

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL AND SOCCER ASSOCIATIONS

No player can be released by a team and join a team of a higher standing in the same league without the unanimous consent of that league.

5. Managers of teams in Class B must be ready to present satisfactory official evidence of a player's age when requested. This evidence must be submitted within one week after the date of request. Teams playing boys over age shall have the games forfeited to the opposing teams and the manager shall be subject to suspension. Three such offenses may lead to the manager's expulsion from the Association.

6. All that is dishonorable, unsportsmanlike and ungentlemanly, is particularly and expressly condemned.

7. Each league must arrange its own schedule, provide umpires and furnish its own paraphernalia. The policing of grounds will be cared for by the Park Department. The regular schedule season shall end no later than the second Sunday of September, and must provide for at least eight league games for each team. All schedules must be sent to the Central Executive Committee in typewritten form, two weeks before the opening of their season.

11. To qualify for the elimination contests between the various leagues a player must have participated in at least six games with that club during the regular season.

12. No wagering of any sort shall be tolerated and shall lead to immediate expulsion from the league, on decision of the Central Executive Committee.

13. All games played under the jurisdiction of this Association must be played on grounds which come under the jurisdiction of the Park Department, unless the Park Commissioner gives his written consent to have the game played on another ground.

14. All games must start promptly and cannot exceed the time allowed unless with the consent of both captains of the teams holding permit for the succeeding period.

15. Advertising of any sort with the exception of the name of the team on the uniforms of the players, is absolutely forbidden.

Playing Rules of the Soccer Association

The playing rules for the Soccer Association are:

1. All games shall be played in accordance with "Spalding's Official Rules and Regulations" with the following exceptions:

- (a) A substitute can enter the game at any time to replace another player.
- (b) The replaced player cannot return to that game.
- (c) But one substitution is permissible in each game.
- (d) Under no circumstances can a substitute enter a game if a player has been expelled from the game by a referee.

2. The game shall be played in 60 minutes actual playing time, *i. e.*, two halves of thirty minutes duration each and five minutes intermission. The

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL AND SOCCER ASSOCIATIONS

Executive Committee can change the duration of play at any time they see fit. Each captain must submit on the official score card a line-up of his team to the referee before the start of each game. The referee shall forward this score card to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

3. Two games will be played on each field. The first game shall start no later than 1:45 p. m., and under no circumstances shall the game be allowed to continue past 3:10 p. m. The second game shall start no later than 3:15 p. m.

4. All games must start on scheduled time UNLESS A TEAM HAS AN EXCUSE SATISFACTORY TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Failures to start on time shall be penalized as follows:—

For first 15 minutes or fraction thereof of tardiness, one goal shall be forfeited. For second 15 minutes or fraction thereof of tardiness another goal shall be forfeited. At the end of 30 minutes the game shall be forfeited. The time lost through tardiness shall be deducted from the time of play and under these conditions the time of intermission between halves can be shortened, if agreeable to BOTH captains, and the time thus gained be used in actual play.

5. At the beginning of the season each team manager must submit to the Executive Committee a list of his players. After the 3rd game of the regular schedule, no team shall have more than 18 players enrolled. The list containing the names and addresses of these 18 members of a team must be in possession of the Executive Committee at least four days before the date of the 4th game of the regular schedule. Any proposed change in the roster of a team during the season must be submitted in writing for the approval of the Executive Committee at least four days before the change will be officially confirmed.

6. Any player expelled from the game may be suspended by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, subject to the appeal of the Executive Committee.

7. A member must continue to play with his team for an entire season and cannot shift from one team to another, unless such shift is sanctioned by the Executive Committee and by the manager of the team he originally played with. The player who is not playing regularly nor whom a manager is not willing to allow to participate in at least one game in every four played, shall be entitled to a free transfer upon the consent of the Executive Committee. Any team directly or indirectly approaching a player of another team for the purpose of inducing him to leave that team shall be liable to a punishment as the Executive Committee deems proper.

8. No person shall take part in a league contest who receives any gift, remuneration or pay for his services rendered to the team. No player is eligible to play on teams of this league who has played in any organized soccer league, except that the player in question played in such an organized soccer league prior to the first game of this league's schedule.

9. Distinctive colored uniform shirts must be worn by members of all teams.

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL AND SOCCER ASSOCIATIONS

10. If one game in a division is called off for any reason, all the games of that division for that day shall be dropped from the schedule. In the event of inclement weather, teams must attend the grounds and await the decision of the referee as to fitness or otherwise of the field of play.

11. Two points shall count for a victory and one for a tie game. Elimination contests conducted by the Executive Committee shall be played by the various division winners at the end of the season. If two or more teams in a division are tied for first in points, the teams having the best goal average per game shall be declared the winner. To qualify for the elimination contests between the various divisions, a player must have participated in at least three games with that club during the regular season.

12. On points of fact connected with the play going on, the decision of the referee shall be final. On questions of interpretation of rules or laws of the game an appeal may be made to the Executive Committee, but the referee's decision must be acted upon in the field.

13. No wagering of any sort shall be tolerated and shall lead to immediate expulsion from the league on decision of the Executive Committee.

14. Advertising of any sort, with the exception of the name of the team on the uniforms of the players is absolutely forbidden.

15. All that is dishonorable, unsportsmanlike and ungentlemanly is particularly and expressly condemned.

Commenting on these organizations, William Burdick, M. D., Director of the Public Athletic League of Baltimore, says:

An Expert's Opinion

"This seems to me a very valuable idea. It recognizes the need of the municipality to supervise all games played in public parks. At least, that is what I read between the lines. If games are to have constructive value for the community and the land is cared for by the city, the greatest dividends will come only when every game is a part of the whole scheme of recreation. Personally, I feel as if the municipality should have two members on the Executive Committee, or, otherwise, it might not be able to carry out its plans if the meeting became 'packed.' The length of the soccer schedule is not stated and it seems to me that the cost of \$20.00 a season almost prohibits soccer for the younger fellows. I feel that first we ought to furnish team games to the adolescents when we can probably influence them more than in adult life. It would be much better to fill our parks with young fellows and let the older fellows pay for outside fields. I presume, however, St. Louis cannot get the younger fellows and so takes the older.

"By-Laws, Section 3; 10, I do not understand for it seems as if it would be wise to play all games possible and play postponed

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL AND SOCCER ASSOCIATIONS

games later. It is hardly fair to throw out a game that is won under proper conditions. From our experience here we believe it would be a bad thing to allow any shifting of players during a season unless he has not participated in one game before. We prefer to run two seasons rather than have this constant changing of players occurring. These remarks refer to soccer.

"In regard to baseball, I have not been over this so carefully but I think that the League could pay \$20.00 in this game. I fear we are getting on too dangerous ground if we allow professionals to continue to play after a series has once been established in a city. I do not believe we will ever stamp out professionalism if we each year take in the professionals of the year before. I believe the policy being established at Richmond this coming year is better; to forgive the past and to require that there be no professionalism in the future.

"By-Law No. 7 I think is a mistake. Umpires, I feel sure, should be furnished by the Recreation Department of the city.

"The underlying ideas of these organizations seem to me to be fine and I believe that they are a step forward and will help us all if we take it up and talk the matter over."

PLANS FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

The City Club of Chicago is about to open a competition for plans for a neighborhood center "to bring before the public, in graphic form, the practical possibilities of enhancing neighborhood life in our cities by better, and especially by better grouped, buildings and grounds for neighborhood activities." The drawings submitted in the competition will be shown at an exhibition at a series of conferences on neighborhood centers to be held at the City Club. Information regarding the competition may be secured by writing to "Neighborhood Center Competition," City Club, 315 Plymouth Court, Chicago, Illinois.

In stating the problem, the announcement of the competition says:

"There is a growing feeling that our cities are to-day suffering grave harm from the lack of neighborhood organization and action. The object of this competition is to show the desirability and possi-

PLANS FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

bility of developing Chicago, more than is now being done, as a federation of neighborhoods, each having its own well designed cultural, or business and cultural center. It is not suggested that these centers would or should suffice for all the institutional needs of the people, nor that they should serve to bring about a reversion toward village isolation—if that were possible. The idea is rather that they should aid city dwellers to secure the advantages of legitimate neighborhood association and co-operation—that the city indeed should be so planned and built in its various parts as to aid such association and co-operation.

"All great cities are, and seem likely to continue, developing their central functions more and more highly. The proportion of a great modern community, however, which actively participates in these functions is comparatively small. The vast majority of the population does and must find its life chiefly within neighborhood limitations, and this life could be greatly helped by a better handling than now obtains of the physical factors upon which that life, in its institutional expression, depends. A thoughtful survey of Chicago would probably deepen the feeling that not only in politics, but in those features which underlie political expression, the city suffers for want of healthy and efficient neighborhood life, that this condition is due in part at least to the lack of strong unifying nuclei of local life, and that the actual growth of such nuclei which is going on in many localities in a fragmentary way, evinces the need for the creation of neighborhood centers after more complete and perfect patterns.

An Analogy in the Development of Trade Centers

"An enormous amount of trade is scattered through Chicago, but legitimate local business suffers throughout the city for lack of strong district trading points, well situated, well arranged and well related to the other activities of the communities served. A map recently prepared by a careful observer of the city's growth shows 21 important local trading centers in Chicago. Some of these have, besides their stores of different sorts, and besides various other institutions, a bank, others have a bank and a theatre, others a bank, a theatre and a branch Y. M. C. A. The best, however, of these trading points, even as such, and especially as centers of local life in its various forms of associate expression, are very partial and incomplete.

PLANS FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

"Nor are these trading points distributed in accordance with any thoughtful or organic plan. Indeed the development of local trade generally is to a needless degree determined by unforeseen or casual influences, rather than by carefully premeditated measures. It is appropriate that trade should develop, for example, as it does, at corners where transportation lines cross, or along important traffic streets. But it is often found at places where its appearance exemplifies maladjustment. A drug store, grocery, milk shop, bakery or ice cream stand may suddenly blossom out at almost any point in any ordinary residential district, and in any sort of a building irrespective of its original purpose. Advance designing—if given the chance—could usually improve upon these more or less helpless wanderings of trade. Local business would undoubtedly gain very greatly if it could, in whole or in part, be incorporated into, or properly related to, a wise, reasonably elastic and sustained plan of neighborhood organization.

"Social institutions exhibit, even more conspicuously than does trade, the lack of any well designed neighborhood grouping, each institution as a rule being located as an independent project. ('Social institutions' as used in this discussion include practically all public institutions, and all private organizations not for business.)

"There are in the city 46 branch post offices, 44 police and 134 fire stations, 18 playgrounds with field houses providing recreative and educational activities for all ages, and 45 playgrounds for children. There are 300 public and nearly as many private school buildings, besides 4 large and 33 branch libraries. There are 7 Y. M. C. A. branches, 25 social settlements, 1,123 churches and about 100 business and 600 labor organizations. There are hundreds of local theatres, moving picture 'palaces,' lodge rooms and assembly halls, where thousands of local clubs and bodies of all sorts meet for pleasure or profit. The various districts of the city, however, lack any good general arrangement of these places of activity and resort. Our field house playgrounds and some of our social settlements are unrivaled examples of successful grouping of the functions and buildings which they comprise. Aside from these, however, there is practically no instance in the city where a grouping of any considerable number of social institutions has even been attempted. The territory is urbanized, but not organized.

"There is an enormous amount of local solidarity, association

PLANS FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

and activity in Chicago. It shows itself in the boys' 'corner gang,' in the popular saloon or confectionery store, in the local improvement club, in the so-called 'foreign' colonies, in the association of the children, and through them of the families, of the same school district, and in the local clientele of churches, debating clubs, pleasure clubs, lodges, and other local institutions. This expression, however, is too often narrow, clannish or partisan. It has its value, but it does not meet the need of people for real neighborhood consciousness and co-operation.

Community Spirit

"The outward physical conditions in nearly all sections of Chicago are rough and unkempt.

There is, in all city districts, a want of local effort for their respective community interests. Almost no public functions are now performed by city districts as such, save the infrequent and divisive act of electing aldermen according to arbitrary ward lines. These deficiencies in local influence probably betray, not so much the lack of neighborhood pride and capacity, as the lack of neighborhood symbols to challenge that pride and the lack of neighborhood agencies and legal powers by which that capacity could become effective.

"For reasons of community efficiency, as well as for architectural effect, people generally approve of creating for any important city a carefully planned civic center, combining with or near the city's chief business activities, certain public or semi-public institutions serving the city as a whole. The same reasons seem to make it desirable to have a well designed grouping also—with or without local business activities, as may seem best—of the similar institutions serving particular localities or neighborhoods in a great city.

The Expression of the Neighborhood Center Spirit is Encouraged by a Visible Symbol

"The trouble is, however, that, owing to various obstructive conditions, none of these local groups will be sufficiently inclusive and well planned to represent, in any large way, practical convenience, business importance, local spirit, or architectural dignity.

"People would be greatly helped toward real neighborhood consciousness and co-operation if they could have before them the visible expression, in centralized institutions and activities, of the fact and advantages of their being a neighborhood. To associate together, so far as appropriate, at a chosen point, and in a well

PLANS FOR A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

designed structure or group of structures, the institutions needed by the adjacent community, would increase the efficiency of those institutions, create neighborhood spirit, encourage neighborhood action, and contribute to the city picture. Neighborhoods with organic centers thus developed might perhaps well be clothed also with official powers affecting certain of their own local interests."

CIVIC SECRETARYSHIP CONFERENCE

Two important conferences upon the organization of the social center in the public school are to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, at the State Capitol—a preliminary conference on "Civic Secretaryship as Public Service," June nineteenth and twentieth, followed by a larger and more general conference on the same subject, based on the preliminary discussion, on July second and third. In nearly a thousand cities and towns and in many, many rural communities the public school has been opened to all the people. The place for a social center has thus been provided. Who shall look after the details of the meeting, who shall be personally responsible for the work of a secretary? Some workers think the school principal should have this responsibility. If not he, who shall do it? What is the duty or the opportunity for service? A full discussion of this whole question will occupy these two conferences. C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Schools, issues the invitation. Among the speakers are Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Dr. William H. Allen, and Miss Zona Gale.

THE PAGEANT OF SOCIAL CENTER 63

A Pageant of Nations given by Social Center 63 of New York City has had a tremendous influence in unifying the many nationalities of the Center. The history of New York from Indian life to the present was represented and each nation symbolized the gift it brought to Columbia. These national games, dances, songs, pantomimes were presented by representatives of the nation in national costume under the direction of that nation's club at the Center. The Festival Committee of the New York Center of the Drama League of America co-operated in arranging the pageant.

Many of the tenement windows along the line of march and

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

almost every window facing the pageant field displayed the American flag and one or more flags of other nations. Three thousand participated in the pageant, while the grandstand record of paid admissions could take no account of the hundreds upon hundreds of faces, crowding every window, every fire escape, every roof, and even aloft on the chimney tops—watching eagerly the depiction of American life—and catching—who shall say how much of its underlying significance.

CALIFORNIA MAY FESTIVALS

This year Oakland, California, gave a pageant representing the seasons of the year, in which 1,500 children took part before 10,000 spectators. The story of the pageant was of Natura, the spirit of the seasons, participating in the festivities of the Autumn Sprites when Hores, the Spirit of Winter, appears with her followers, driving the Autumn Sprites away, leaving the ground covered with leaves. Hores weaves a spell upon Natura and revels with her followers in an Icicle Dance. But Sunbeam, the Spring Fairy, comes with Roses, Daisies, Buttercups and Poppies to release the Goddess. Natura throws off her robes of brown and is crowned with garlands of flowers while the nations one after another dance in her honor.

In Fresno, California, the May Festival was a celebration of "Raisin Day," representing the history of the San Joaquin Valley. A great parade of city officials, bands and historical and symbolic floats marched to the pageant field where "Regina Raisina" surveyed the history of the valley.

SCHOOL FOR SCOUT MASTERS

The School for Scout Masters of the University of Virginia Summer School is offering four courses this year—1. Boy Life, including lectures on Pre-Adolescence, Adolescence, Self-Government, Play Life, the Boy in the Street, the Wage-Earning Boy 2. Camping Methods 3. Scout Craft 4. Principles and Methods of Organization. A demonstration Boy Scout Camp will be located near the university.

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"It brought the crowd", said a playground superintendent who addressed the National Association recently, and explained how he had made use of the Edison as a means of popularizing his work.

This superintendent found that little folks and grown-ups alike appreciated the Edison because of the vast number of attractive films that are available.

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Orange, N. J.

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DID you ever grasp the big FACT that the "lion's share" of the cost of typewritten letters goes into your stenographer's pay envelope? That the *real* cost is not for the machines that make the letters? Nor the paper, nor the postage—but *human labor*?

***Let this Master Machine Cut Down
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Your typewriter, like your telephone, is more than a mere machine—if it is a **Royal Master-Model 10**, it speeds up the human workers, improves their output and *cuts the cost*!

A STENOGRAPHER employed at \$15 a week (or \$780 per year) costs 4% on \$19,500. In other words, you are investing in labor approximately 4% on \$20,000 in the bank—to pay ONE STENOGRAPHER'S SALARY.

So you have the working equivalent of a \$20,000 "Letter Factory"—even if you employ only one stenographer. You will agree that an investment so substantial needs your closest scrutiny from every angle. *It PAYS to make any \$20,000 plant mechanically perfect.*

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By installing the master machine built to turn out **MORE** letters in the same working day—the new **Royal Model 10**, with its rapid-fire action and fast roller-trip escapement; its new adjustable touch; its all-day speed without fatigue! And its new Triple-Service Feature—it writes, types cards, and bills!

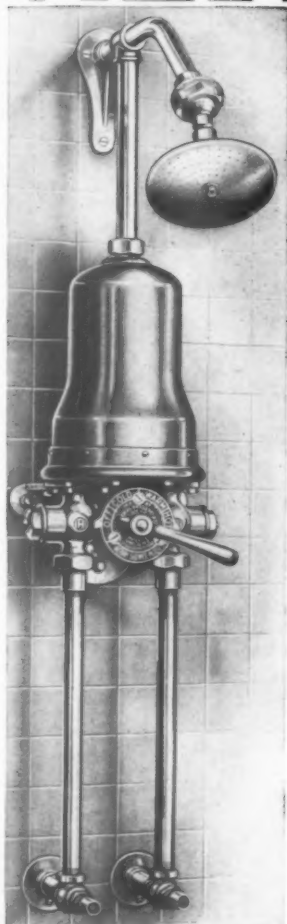
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From the New York Times

February 26, 1914

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